TRICONTINENTAL

9

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DECLARATION OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE OSPAAAL CONDEMNING THE AGGRESSIONS OF YANKEE IMPERIALISM, USING ISRAEL AGAINST SYRIA AND THE PALESTINE REFUGEES IN JORDAN

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, faced with the recent attacks perpetrated by Israel against the frontiers of Syria and Jordan, expresses its most energetic condemnation of the criminal aggressions of which the peoples of Syria, Palestine and Jordan have been the victims. These aggressions have been carried out under the active patronage of U. S. and British imperialism, and the lackey governments in this zone.

It has been noted that the growing aggressive activity of the governments who represent the interests of imperialism in the Middle East, fundamentally Israel, Saudi Arabia and Jordan, has been directed against the notable advances obtained by the Arab people during the past few months, as shown by the strengthening of a popular regime in Syria, the strengthening of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the successes of the nationalist movement in the South of the Arab Peninsula, the reinforcement of the bonds of friendship and cooperatio between the different progressive governments of that zone, among others, all factors of the considerable popular succes in this part of the world.

It is evident that the attainments of the people of Syria and the reivindications of the people of Palestine, supported by the entire group of progressive Arab governments, and seen with sympathy by all the exploited peoples of the world, endanger the continuance of the spoliation of the wealth of the Middle East by the great international oil cartels, likewise, they threaten the "stability" of the monarchies, who act as meek instruments of the above mentioned interests.

Confronted with this situation, imperialist interests, led by the United States, foster the creation of an "Islamic Pact" whose viewpoints are in close harmony with those of the reactionary governments of that zone, all of which are the servile tools of the capitalist monopolies and the great occidental powers. Likewise, in order to create an organizations to substitute the disreputable CENTO and which could act as a "gendarme" destined to check the development of the nationalist progress in this corner of the world, divisionism is fostered among the brother Arab peoples.

Cooperating with these plans of aggression, the government of Israel, continuing its old aggressive policy against the Arab countries, has criminally attacked the territories of Syria and the United Arab Republic, directing its destructive fury against the Palestine refugees in the territory of Jordan.

With these attacks, Israel repeats its criminal aggressions against the Arab peoples, just as it did in the past against the Arab people of Palestine, whose territory it usurped by force, and in the 1956 tripartite attack of the French and British imperialists, together with Israel, against the United Arab Republic, when it found itself confronted with the revolutionary measure of the government of the UAR of nationalizing the Suez Canal.

The government of Israel, with these actions, also confirms its character of being a tool of the general interests of the U. S. and British imperialists in this zone, fostering the overthrow of the government of Syria and attacking the Pal-

estine refugees in Jordan, with the purpose of destroying their instruments for the armed struggle to attain liberation; also propitiating repression against them, on the part of the reactionary régime of Hussein, which finds itself threatened by their growing strength, and the repercussions this strength has in the aspirations for struggle of the people of Jordan.

The open manner in which the November 13th. Israeli aggression to Jordan was carried out, aroused such indignation among the peoples of Jordan and Palestine, that the puppet government of King Hussein had to have recourse to the most extreme methods to repress the demonstrations which spontaneously upsurged in Jordan territory, even requesting from the reactionary government of Saudi Arabia, the sending of troops, request which was rapidly complied with. The popular masses of this country demand simultaneously that the people be prepared to face the attacks of the Israelites, they also clamor for the overthrow of a regime that has shown nothing but complicity with the aggression.

The governments of the progressive Arab countries have reacted energetically against these aggressions. Especially, the Syrian government has adopted measures of nationalization, recovering the installations of the oil companies of the Anglo-American Trusts, which up to now had been exploited in detriment of the interests of the people. Likewise, it has given arms to the people, organizing it to defend its conquests and national attainments, as well as the right to construct a nation without exploitation, without poverty, and totally master of its own destiny.

With these measures, the government of Syria has placed itself in the vanguard of the progressive Arab countries, receiving their decided support as well as that of all the progressive peoples and governments of the world.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, considering Israel as a tool for imperialist aggression and imperialist political, economic and cultural penetration of this area, strongly condemns the repeated criminal aggressions which Israel has been carrying out against the peoples of Palestine, Syria and Jordan, in open complicity with imperialism and against the interests of the Arab people, which constitute a threat to world peace and security.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL fully supports the Palestine Liberation Organization in its armed struggle to liberate Palestine and appeals to the National Committees, the international organizations and the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, and the other peoples of the world, to give their solid support to all the Arab peoples, and in particular to the people and goverment of Syria, endorsing their achievements in the struggle for independence from imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, and to repell the criminal aggressions of Israel.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE OSPAAAL

Havana, December 22nd., 1966

"THIS GREAT HUMANITY HAS SAID: ENOUGH! AND HAS STARTED TO MOVE FORWARD"

WEEKS OF SOLIDARITY AND THEIR WORLD REPERCUSSION

The executive secretariat of the OSPAAAL has always been vigilant in the condemnation of imperialism and in support of the peoples under attack as well as those who are fighting valiently for their liberation.

Already by the beginning of the year —when the organization was newly formed— a call was sent out to "repudiate the Yankee aggression against Viet Nam". The week of the 12th to the 19th of March became a week of support of the Vietnamese people and of condemnation of imperialism.

THE UNITED STATES

In the very guts of the imperialist monster, the masses mobilized. In New York, thousands of persons marched in the streets, shouting their condemnation of the United States' war in Southeast Asia.

VENEZUELA

In Caracas, the Central Workers Organization released a resolution condemning the imperialist aggression against Viet Nam A photographic exhibition was also organized.

COLOMBIA

The Colombian National Committee of Solidarity with Viet Nam held meetings, conferences and photographic exhibitions and showed movies in solidarity with Vietnam.

CUBA

A large rally was held in the Border Battalion at Guantanamo, with the participation of combatants of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces.

From there, a caravan left which toured the entire island and during the tour several rallies in solidarity with the Vietnamese people were held.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

In Cairo, a large rally was held in support of Viet Nam. Youssef El Sebai gave the closing speech.

ALGERIA

A statement was issued by the representatives of the member organizations of the "Conference of the Organizations of Portuguese Colonies", signed by the Angolan Liberation Movement, (MPLA), the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) and the African Party for the independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIG). The Algerian Committee for Solidarity with the Afro-Asian People also stated its support for the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

LAOS

In the Laotian city of Khang Khay, the activities of the World Week of Solidarity with Viet Nam included the participation of the leaders of the Neo Lao Haksat, Prince Souphanouvong and Phoumi Vogvichit, who spoke at the main rally of the week.

ALL OUT FOR THE VICTORY OF THE DOMINICAN PEOPLE IN JUST STRUGGLE FOR THEIR LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE.

The Week of Solidarity with the Dominican people was organized under this slogan from the 24th to the 30th of April, 1966.

ARGENTINA

The Argentine Movement for Self-Determination and Solidarity of the peoples urged the people to demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from the Dominican Republic.

CHILE

The Week began with a huge rally in the Baquedano Theatre in Santiago de Chile. University students from all over the country brought all activities to a halt in order to hold rallies and meetings of support and protest on the 28th of April.

CUBA

Cuban and Dominican flags were flown in all places of work, publi buildings, streets and avenues. A huge rally was held at the Dominican Republic Sugar Mill, located in the province of Camagüey. Workers in the field of Press, Radio, Television and the Movie industry organized a meeting which was attended by foreign diplomats.

MEXICO

All the progressive organizations in the country issued statements of solidarity with the Dominican Republic. A large number of meetings were held in Mexico City and in other cities of the country.

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

On the 24th of April, the first anniversary of the revolutionary constitutionalist movement, the democratic forces organized in the city of Santo Domingo the largest demontration ever recorded in the history of the country.

URUGUAY

Legislators of various political sectors introduced a petition in the House of Deputies calling on the government to demand the withdrawal of the occupation forces from the Dominican Republic. The FIDEL held a large rally in which political, labor and student leaders spoke.

KOREA

In a meeting held in Pyongyang, the Koreans expressed their support for the Dominican People.

CHINA

A huge public rally was held in Peking in solidarity with the Dominican Republic.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

The Commission of Solidarity with the People of Latin America, the Comittee of Afro-Asian Solidarity and other organizations sent messages of support for the struggle of the Dominican People.

ALGERIA

The Algerian press and radio devoted extensive commentaries to the holding of the Week of Solidarity,

CONGO (K)

The Permanent Mission of the Congo in Cuba released a document demanding the immediate withdrawal of the invading troops that oppress the people of Quisqueya.

MONTH OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE KOREAN PEOPLE

The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America held a month of Solidarity with the Korean People from the 25th of June to the 27th of July.

CHILE

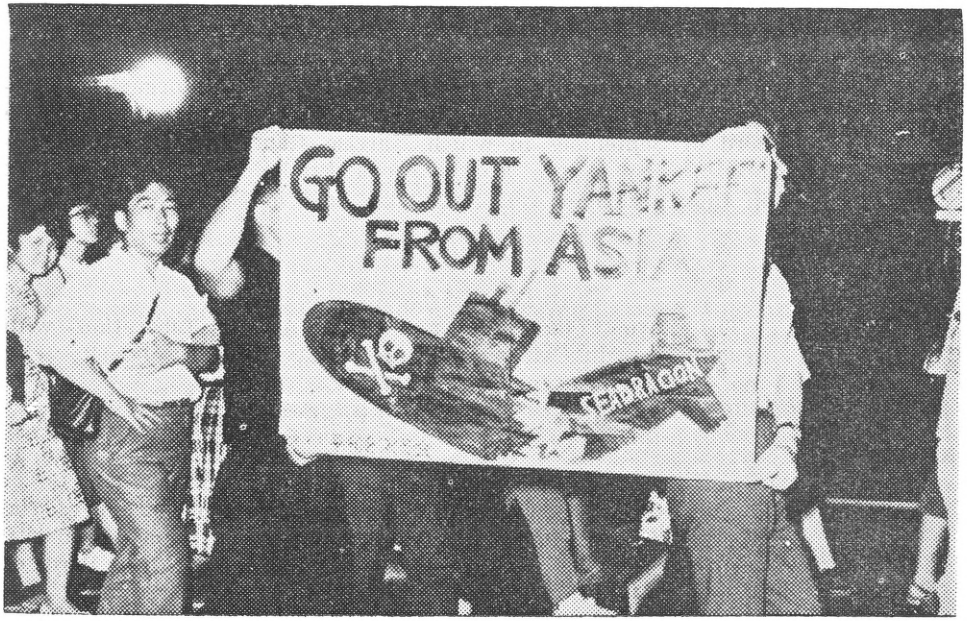
Among the activities planned for this month were the opening of photographic exhibits in different parts of Santiago de Chile, in order to illustrate the U.S. war preparations in South Korea.

CUBA

The month began with a meeting in the Mella Theatre in Havana. Several meetings were held during the month, among them a seminar on the struggle of the Korean People for their reunification and an exhibition on Korea.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

In Hanoi, the Trade Union Federation of Viet Nam expressed its solidarity with the workers and the people of Korea in a message sent to the General Federation of Korean Trade Unions.



SOUTH VIET NAM

The president of the Presidium of the National Liberation Front, Nguyen Huu The, sent a message to the Korean leaders expressing his solidarity with them.

USSR

Numerous meetings of solidarity with the Korean people were held in industrial plants and collective and state farms.

DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE STRUGGLE OF THE PUERTO RICAN PEOPLE

The organizations of the 82 countries that participated in the First Tri-continental Conference proclaimed the 23rd of September of every year a Day of Solidarity of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the struggle of the Puerto Rican people for their independence.

SOUTH VIET NAM

The South Viet Nam National Liberation Front held a week of Solidarity with Puerto Rico by intensifying its activities against the U.S. aggressors. Radio Liberation reported that meetings were held in the liberated zones of South Vietnam.

CUBA

The Committee of Solidarity with Puerto Rico organized a series of programs, which began with a television program on the 23rd of September in which Narciso Rabell participated in representation of the Puerto Rican Pro-Independence Movement in Cuba. A huge rally was also held in Sports City.

CAIRO

The Revolutionary Movements for African Liberation, with headquarters in Cairo, published a statement of solidarity with the Puerto Rican people.

KOREA

The Korean newspaper, **Rondong Shinmoon,** organ of the Korean Workers' Party, proclaimed the Korean people's solidarity with Puerto Rico in an editorial published on the 23rd of September.

A DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLE OF MOZAMBIQUE

The peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America held a day of solidarity with the people of Mozambique on September 10, 1966.

ALGERIA

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the armed struggle in Mozambique against Portuguese colonialism, a rally organized by the Algerian NLF and by representatives of the Mozambique National Liberation Front was held in Algiers.

CUBA

A rally in solidarity with Mozambique was held in the Victoria de Girón School in the province of Las Villas.

The day of solidarity with the people of Laos held on the 29th of September was enthusiastically received by the peoples of three continents.

SOUTH VIET NAM

The president of the South Vietnamese Committee of Afro-Asian Solidarity, professor Nguyen Gnoc Thoung made a report

on the success acheived by the NLF in putting one thousand enemy soldiers out of combat and shooting down 41 Yankee planes during the week of solidarity with the Laotian people.

USSR

Pravda devoted an article to commemorating the Day of Solidarity with the Laotian people.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

A huge meeting, called by the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Fatherland Front, was held in Hanoi.

CUBA

A memorial service was held in the Payret Theater. In addition to this, an exhibition of photos and other objects related to the heroic struggle of the Laotian people was opened.

ALL OUT TO REPUDIATE THE POLICY OF APARTHEID

On the 23rd of May 1966, OSPAAAL issued a communique calling on the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America to declare the 26th of June as a day of solidarity with the prisoners in South Africa.

Rallies and demonstrations condemning the policy of "apartheid" of the South African racist regime were held in many capitals of the world.

The press of many countries reflected the struggle of the African combatants. Furthermore, photo exhibitions were inaugurated which exposed the criminal policy of "apartheid".

declarations of the OSPAAAL

The Organization for the Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America (OSPAAAL), founded on May 31, 1966, in accordance with the resolutions made during the First Tricontinental Conference, has unfailingly given its support to all peoples who have raised their battle flags against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism in the three continents struggling for freedom.

Since its creation, the OSPAAAL has broadcast the revolutionaries' voice of solidarity in favor of the causes of national liberation and against the maneuvers and aggressions perpetrated by reactionaries in all parts of the world.

The tricontinental organization has published many declarations and documents to which the colonialists, neocolonialists, and imperialists, especially the Yankees and their lackeys, have reacted furiously, thereby showing their impotence in the face of the monolithic determination of the peoples to carry out successfully the historic responsibility that is theirs today.

SOLIDARITY WITH VIET NAM

On June 30, scarcely twenty-four hours after the U. S. bombing of the city of Hanoi, capital of the D. R. V., and the port of Haiphong, the OSPAAAL published a declaration affirming that "... this is a new and extremely serious act of aggression, one more step in the adventurist policy of the United States with the aim of extending and intensifying even more its dirty war of aggression against the heroic people of Viet Nam ..."

Moreover, the document pointed out that the barbarous U. S. bombings "far from demonstrating the strength of imperialism, prove the resounding failure of both the military and political plans of aggression of the Washington Government and the inability of the United States to subjugate the Vietnamese people under its colonial domination."

The document points out: "The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, expressing the indignation of the thousands of millions of men and women in our three continents, raises its voice to condemn energetically the criminal bombings of Hanoi and Haiphong by U.S. imperialist aviation, and once more pledges to the government of the D.R.V., the NLF, and the people of south Viet Nam, its most steadfast support and unconditional aid in their just struggle which, without a shadow of a doubt, will culminate in total victory."

Likewise, in reply to the call made by the president of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Ho Chi Minh, on July 17, 1966, the OSPAAAL published a declaration which said that "the heroic struggle of the people of Viet Nam has received a new stimulus from the call issued by President Ho Chi Minh, who in answer to the latest escalations of the war by the U.S.

imperialists, has reaffirmed the irrevocable decision of Viet Nam to fight for the liberation of South Viet Nam until total victory is obtained, to defend the North, and later, to carry out the reunification of the nation."

In addition to its fervent support of the declarations of President Ho Chi Minh, the OSPAAAL has demanded the fulfillment of the D.R.V.'s four-point program and the five point program of the NLF of south Viet Nam, and "calls upon all peoples to redouble their efforts in extending an ever more militant and unconditional aid to the just struggle of the Vietnamese people."

CONDEMNATION OF THE PROVOCATIONS AGAINST KOREA

In view of the recent provocations of imperialism and its puppets in Seul against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the OSPAAAL issued a declaration stating that the U.S. imperialist aggressors, now in a dead-end street, experiencing failure after failure in their shameless aggressive war against the people of Viet Nam, are intensifying even more their machinations in search of a way out of the present crisis by means of expanding the war of aggression in Viet Nam and provoking a new war in Korea.

After giving a detailed list of the provocations perpetrated by U.S. and South Korean troops at the Thirty-Eighth Parallel, the OSPAAAL pointed out that "...all these constant armed provocations, including the mobilization of U.S. tanks and mortars, constitute carefully premeditated and planned acts of invasion..."

"If the U.S. imperialists—, concluded the declaration—, instead of learning a lesson from their ignominious defeat in the past Korean War, continue their adventurist policy of provoking war and unleash a new armed conflict, they will, without doubt, receive a crushing blow and bite the dust of their most ignominious defeat ever at the hands of the heroic Korean people..."

VAN TROI, TURCIOS LIMA, FABRICIO OJEDA, and JAIME RIVAS

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the assassination of the south Vietnamese hero. Nguyen Van Troi, on October 15, the Organization for the Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America issued a call stating that "... the revolutionary activities of Van Troi, as well as the last moments of his life, have provided the people and the youth of Viet Nam with a brilliant example of patriotism, an example which has given rise to thousands of Nguyen Van Troi's who are now advancing to annihilate their Yankee aggressors and continue the struggle for the liberaction of the south Vietnamese people."

Similarly, in a message to Cesar Montes, Commander-in-Chief of the FAR of Guatemala, on the occassion of the death of Major Luis Augusto Turcios Lima, the OSPAAAL said: "It is with profound sorrow that we receive the terrible news of the death of Luis A. Turcios Lima, who with his revolutionary initiative, his personal dynamism, and his wisdom as a guerrilla leader, had pointed out, ever since the military uprising of November 13, 1960, the true road of revolutionary warfare to the people of Guatemala . . ."

The document continued by saying that "in these bitter moments which revolutionaries in all countries must frequently face, we take comfort from the fact that number of peoples who have taken up arms is growing and their decision to fight until victory is strengthening."

Another declaration published on the death of the Venezuelan revolutionary leader, Fabricio Ojeda, pointed out that events such as this one "...once again demonstrate the criminal methods used by the agents of repression in the service of the pro imperialist government of Raul Leoni against the monst genuine representatives of the revolutionary people of Venezuela. Because of this new crime, the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL raises its voice in protest and accuses

Leoni's puppet government of the assassination of the revolutionary leader Fabricio Ojeda.

Jaime Rivas Sigauge, member of the Central Committee of the Liberation Front of Mozambique (FRELIMO) and the representative of its Politico-Military Council, was assassinated by Portuguese colonialism. The Organization for the Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America immediately published an accusatory declaration condemning this abominable crime "...which shows the desperation of the Portuguese colonialists in the face of the growth of the liberation struggle of the African peoples, victims of their exploitation."

SUPPORT FOR LAOS

On July 25, 1966, the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL issued a declaration condemning the interventions and aggressions of the U. S. imperialists and their satellites against the people of Laos, in flagrant violation of the Geneva Agreements of 1962.

In addition to supporting the "just proposals made by the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat and its demands for the cessation of imperialist aggression against Laos", the OSPAAAL demanded that the "Yankee imperialist put an immediate end to the bombing raids over the liberated zones of Laos; that they respect and fully carry out the Geneva Agreements referring to Laos; and that they cease all forms of intervention and aggression against this country."

CAMBODIA

In regard to U.S. imperialism's indiscriminate bombing and machine gunning of Cambodian territory, the OSPAAAL published a declaration saying that: "faced with ever more serious defeats in their aggressive war against Viet Nam, Yankee imperialism has massively introduced its troups into this country, intensifying and extending its aggression, and increasing its escalated air war against the D.R.V., while using mercenaires from south Viet Nam and Thailand, as well as from Khmer Serey, to provoque and attack Cambodia. This situation grew worse when form July 31 to August 3, 1966, U.S. imperialism indiscriminately bombed the town of Tholok Trah in the province of Kompong Cham, in Cambodia.

"This act—denounced the OSPAAAL — forms part of the Johnson administration's plan to extend the war of aggression to the countries of Indochina, and at the same time, is aimed at rescuing its aggressive war in Viet Nam from its present situation of failure."

Finally, the declaration affirms that the people of Cambodia, with their decision to fight until the end "...will conquer over the barbarous acts and obscure machinations of Yankee imperialism and its lackeys..."

WITH THE PEOPLE OF MOZAMBIQUE

On the occassion of the day of solidarity with the people of Mozambique, on September 25, the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL issued a call which, after giving a brief history of this African colony, pointed out that, "against the maneuvers of Portuguese fascinsm, the nationalist of Mozambique have taken up arms to free their country from the colonial yoke."

"The January 1961 uprising— it points out— marked the first stage of the revolution against tyranny, injustice, slavery, and for the national liberation of the people of Mozambique."

The document called upon "all National Committees of the OSPAAAL and all progressive organizations in the world to hold a day of solidarity on September 25 with the heroic and combative people of Mozambique and to support morally and materially the Liberation Front of Mozambique (FRELIMO).

THE STRUGGLE OF PUERTO RICO

From June 12 to 14 of this year, twelve Puerto Ricans were wounded and 123 arrested in Chicago by the reactionary U.S. repressive forces.

At the time, the Organization for the Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America published a declaration which said that "the people of Puerto Rico are engaged in an unequal, long and difficult battle against the most brutal imperialist power of all time: the United States of America."

The declaration continued to say that "...the territory of Puerto Rico has been converted into a gigantic base for direct military aggression against the liberation movements of Latin America..." and that the U.S. monopolies' ruthless policy of exploitation "...has forced more than one million Puerto Ricans to emigrate to the United States, constituting the largest exodus in the history of the American continent, in order to become victims of social, economic, and racial discrimination.

"We ask all National Committees of Solidarity to condemn energetically U.S. crimes and colonial rule in Puerto Rico and to express their militant support for the people of Puerto Rico and its vanguard, the Movement for the Independence of Puerto Rico (MIP), in their fight for national independence and against Yankee colonial domination."

U.S. CRIMES AND PROVOCATIONS IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

On November 12 of this year, the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL published a declaration against the new provocations and crimes committed by the Yankee imperialists in the Dominican Republic.

The document analyzed U.S. armed intervention in the Dominican Republic and stated that "after seventeen months of occupation, 'recognized and legalized' by the U.S. Colonial Office, the Organization of American States (OAS), the Washington government declared on September 20, cynically and with a fanfare of propaganda, that they were terminating their military intervention in the Dominican Republic, in an effort to present themselves before the eyes of the world as faithful respectors of 'regional agreements' which they themselves established in accordance with their own interests and which they violate whenever they choose.

"During this period of occupation, U.S. imperialism concentrated all its efforts on eliminating the zone of the constitutionalists' resistance and after having achieved this, it continually fought against everything in the country that represented progressive aspirations," denounced the document.

After unmasking U.S. demagogy and the lies spread by Washington, the OSPAAAL "...calls upon the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, and of the whole world, to give their most effective support to the heroic Dominican people, to the constitutionalist and revolutionary forces, who continue struggling against the hated and criminal Yankee interventionists and their local puppets of the moment."

"The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL— the document concluded —is firmly convinced that the just struggle of the Dominican people will culminate in inevitable victory."

BEN BARKA

The Organization for the Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, on the occasion of the first anniversary on October 29 of the disappearance of the Morroccan leader El Mehdi Ben Barka, declared that "imperialist forces led by the United States, and Morroccan reactionaires, are the authors of the kidnapping and murder of Ben Barka..." who ta the time of his disappearance was workings intensely on the preparations for the Tricontinental Conference.

At the same time, the tricontinental organization demanded that "the material authors of this crime, in

Morrocco or in France or in any other part of the world, be severely punished."

Likewise, the OSPAAAL declared October 29, the date of the kidnapping, as a day of homage to Ben Barka, and called upon all revolutionaries to commemorate that day as a manifestation of solidarity with the people of Morrocco and the National Union of Popular Forces (UNFP) in tribute to the memory and the anti-imperialist attitude of Morrocco's opposition leader.

SOMALIA

"The people of "French" Somalia are the victims of a cruel repression for the sole fact that they asked the colonial administration for their rights to liberty and independence in order to determine their own country's destiny," stated a declaration of the OSPAAAL on the struggle of this people.

After giving a brief history of the country, the OSPAAAL called upon all the progressive organizations in the world that are fighting against colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism, to support unconditionally the legitimate struggle of the people of Somalia for their freedom and independence and the right to decide their own destiny.

INDONESIA

A long declaration on the recent events in Indonesia was issued by the OSPAAAL on September 29 of this year.

The document stated that for nearly a year now, since October, 1965, the Indonesian reactionaries, after having usurped power, have been receiving and enforcing imperialist orders in Indonesia, carrying out an ultrareactionary policy with the aim of destroying the achievements attained by the people, installing a fascist dictatorial regime and converting Indonesia into a new type of U. S. imperialist colony.

"The events that have taken place in Indonesia —stated the OSPAAAL — are not unique in history."

"... nearly half a million Indonesian patriots have been savagely assassinated. The military forces in power have unleashed a campaign of terror, massacring women, children and a large number of Chinese residents in Indonesia, not to mention the millions of people who have been jailed and tortured."

Vigorously denouncing before the public opinion of the three continents and of the world the criminal actions perpetrated by the Indonesian reactionaries, the OSPAAAL "demands that they immediately cease the campaigns of terror against the people and the progressive patriots of Indonesia."

Finally, the declaration pointed out that the Secretariat of the OSPAAAL is firmly convinced that the Indonesian people with their long tradition of revolutionary struggle will overcome all the difficulties facing them today, and will, without a doubt, defeat the reactionary forces, carrying their struggle for revolution forward in order to win genuine independence, democracy, and freedom.

THE KIDNAPPING OF THE DELEGATION FROM GUINEA

Recently the military regime of Ghana detained and kidnapped an official delegation from Guinea, headed by that country's Minister of Foreign Relations, which was en route to Addis Abeba to participate in the meeting of the African Unity Organization.

In view of this inconceivable and monstrous act perpetrated by the usurpers of power in Ghana, the OSPAAAL declared "its most energetic condemnation," and denounced the fact that "this act is one more step of the Yankee imperialists in collusion with their lackeys to try to smother and finally destroy the revolutionary spirit and unity of the progressive forces and the people of the African continent."

SALE OF ARMS TO ISRAEL

The German Federal Republic and the United States signed agreements with Israel for the sale of arms to the latter country. In regard to this, the Organization for the Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America condemned "U.S. imperialism and its agents, the Zionist movement and Israel, considering that these transactions constitute a threat to peace, not only in the Middle East, but also for all the peoples in the three continents."

THE NEGRO STRUGGLE IN THE UNITED STATES

In view of the constant demonstrations of the Negro population in the United States against racism in that country in order to obtain their Civil Rights and the refusal of Negro youths to fight in Viet Nam, the

OSPAAAL welcomed the decision of the Negro people in the United States to increase their fight against the excesses of the Johnson administration.

Similarly, the tricontinental organization reiterated its conviction that the just struggle of the U. S. Negroes will culminate in inevitable victory.

SCHOOLS FOR CADRES

In September of this year, the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL decided to create schools for the training of cadres from the three continents, thus carrying out one of the resolutions made during the First Tricontinental Conference in Havana.

SUPPORT FOR THE PEOPLE OF PARAGUAY

A Tricontinental declaration of solidarity with the people of Paraguay was published by OSPAAAL. One of the document's paragraphs stated that "it sends its message of militant solidarity to the progressive and anti-imperialist forces of Paraguay, which despite the terror implanted by the tyranny of Alfredo Stroessner, "have not been intimidated, con the contrary, the rebelliou spirit of the guarani grows, as evidenced by the increasing popular struggle for national liberation and against the neocolonial domination of Yankee imperialism."

THE STRUGGLE IN LATIN AMERICA

Analyzing the situation existing in Latin America and the struggle of its peoples, the OSPAAAL expressed its conviction that "faced with the growth of the violence used by imperialism against the revolutionary forces, the peoples of Latin America will know how to reply with the most determined revolutionary violence, defending the inalienable rights of peoples to total independence, and will know how to resort to all the

forms of struggle that are necessary, including armed struggle, to conquer these rights."

ON THE MANILA MEETING

During October 24 and 25, 1966, in Manila, the Phillipines, the president of the United States, Lyndon Johnson, met with the chiefs of state of Australia, New Zealand, the puppet regime of South Korea, Thailand, the Phillippines and the militarist clique of south Viet Nam.

On the occasion of this sinister meeting of imperialism and its lackeys, the OSPAAAL declared that "just like the last visit of the U. S. Defense Secretary to Saigon and the massive introduction of U. S. expeditionary forces in South Viet Nam, the Manila meeting has no other purpose than to intensify and extend even more the U. S. war of aggression against the Vietnamese people."

As a result, the Organization for the Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America extended its call, particularly to the people of the United States and of other countries participating in the Manila meeting "to increase the struggle in their respective countries against Yankee aggression in Viet Nam."

On October 6, the OSPAAAL exposed the twisted aims of the VII Conference of American Army Chiefs held in Mar del Plata, Argentina, and condemmed its interventionist objectives, while pointing out that "the plans of the VII Conference of American Army Chiefs represent support of the blockade and persecution of Cuba; they represent aid and abettance to the Latin American gorillas and puppets in favor of Yankee intervention in the Dominican Republic and the plans to create the so called Interamerican Peace Force; they represent aid and abettance to the antinational elements who support the dirty war that the United States is waging against the heroic people of Viet Nam in which it utilizes Latin American youth as cannon fodder; they mean, in short, aid and abettance to the bellicose plans and aggressive policy of U. S. imperialism on a world scale."

The document also stated that "the VII Conference of American Army Chiefs forms part of the continental strategy of the United States to prevent the growth of revolutionary movements in Latin America and the final liberation of more than 200 million human beings exploited and oppressed by Yankee imperialist intervention and the betrayal of national oligarchies and traitors. Revolutionary activities in all Latin America, together with new manifestations such as the recent and important struggles of the students in Brazil and Argentina, now spreading to other countries of the continent, represent a grave danger to Yankee interests and those of their puppets, and therefore, will constitute the fundamental concern of this meeting. In particular, its objectives will be directed against the peoples, who as in Guatemala, Venezuela, Colombia, and Peru, have highly developed the technique of armed struggle for their national liberation."

In conclusion, the document reminded the imperialists that "the people of Latin America will know how to answer counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence and will destroy, with the growth of the national liberation struggle, the counter-revolutionary continental strategy of the Yankee imperialists."

FRAGMENTS OF THE GENERAL POLITICAL RESOLUTION OF THE OSPAAAL

"The first Conference of Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America met precisely at the time when the imperialists could not hold back the emancipating tide of the peoples."

"The great socialist October Revolution, the triumph of the Chinese revolution, the formation of the World Socialist system, the great victories of the peoples against colonial domination in Africa and Asia and the triumph of the Cuban Revolution in the Americas are events that have created new conditions and circumstances propitious for the liberating struggle of the people. The strengthening of the World Socialist System and the impetuous development of the National Liberation Movement of Asia, Africa and Latin America have precipitated the disintegration of the colonial system."

"The Conference has brought out in sharp relief the fact that the imperialists have increased their aggressive activity, unleashing wars against the peoples and trying desperately to save themselves. The imperialists, by their very nature, are opposed to the national emancipation of the peoples. Its system is based on the pillage and the limitless exploitation of the riches of the subjected countries."

"This conference denounces and condemns the imperialism of West Germany as the most important ally of Yankee imperialism."

"Today the objective conditions for the development of the revolutionary struggle for full national liberty exist on the three continents. Never before had the dramatic inequality that exists between the rich imperialist powers and the poverty of the countries on the three continents subjected to the rapacious colonial and neo-colonial exploitation been made more evident. Never before have the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America been more aware that the fundamental cause of this inequality — which is increasing instead of decreasing —is the systematic pillage and exploitation to which they have been subjected by the imperialist monopolies with the complicity of the oligarchies and native traitors."

"The anti-imperialist revolutionary vanguard have on their shoulders the historic responsibility of heading the revolution where the people are already

on the move. Not only the prestige, but also the very reason for the existence of these vanguards, is at stake in this implacable struggle against the forces that want to hold back tre advance of humanity."

"By fighting for their national liberation and defending their sovereignty the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America offer their historic contribution to the strengthening of world peace which is threatened by the bellicose policy of imperialism."

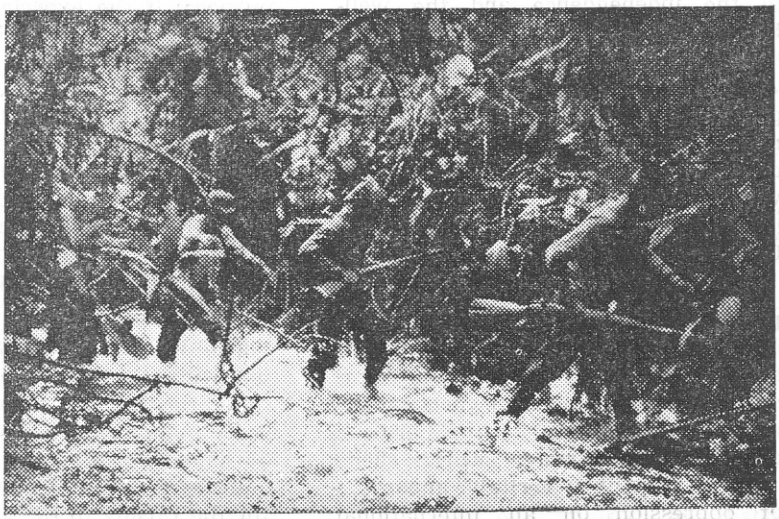
"We also call on all the peoples to extend their solidarity to the Arab population of Palestine in their just cause against colonialism and zionist racism. And we state that it is the legitimate right of the peoples of Palestine to recover their land."

"Latin America constitutes the rear guard of the most powerful and brutal imperialism, mainstay of colonialism and neocolonialism in the world. Each blow dealt by the Latin American peoples to their Yankee and native oppressors decisively contributes to the weakening of U. S. imperialism."

"The liberation struggle, justly called the second war for independence, is increasing throughout Latin America."

"In the United States the main bastion of imperialism and reaction, the struggle of the Negro People against the odious discrimination to which they are subjected is increasing. The opposition of the people of the U.S. to the dirty war that the Johnson government is waging against Viet Nam is also becoming more intense by the day."

"In the face of the criminal alliance of the reactionary forces, the peoples of the three continents are responding with active, dynamic and militant solidarity and with their determination to answer each aggression of imperiaism with revolutionary action, dedicating themselves to this struggle until the total elimination of all forms of imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist oppression is achieved."



APPEAL OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE OSPAAAL FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE WEEK OF INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY WITH THE STRUGGLES OF NATIONAL LIBERATION OF THE PEOPLES OF AFRICA, ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA

FABRICIO OJEDA

At present, there is no higher duty than the active solidarity with the people who are fighting to attain the total fulfillment of their freedom. The struggle of liberation in Africa, Asia and Latin America marks the essential characteristic of our times, as an irreversible decision to crush the forces who have always been opposed to the independence and the well-being of the oppressed and dispossessed peoples. These millions of men, women and children, victims of exploitation, constitute the immense majority of the human race, which confronts, each day closer to final victory, the world system of the imperialism, directed and nurtured by U.S. imperialism.

Never before has imperialism expressed itself with such ferocity as in the present circumstances, neither has it had at its disposal such enormous resources, nor had such a wide ranged strategy that its dimensions encompass the whole world. This imperialist setup, a veritable apparatus of oppression on an international scale, must be fought with a global vision that equals its own strategy. If the ascension of the revolutionary conscience of the peoples corresponds, even now, to the imperialist plans to drown in blood the yearnings for freedom of the great majorities, stinting no means, regardless of how criminal they may be, to achieve this purpose; if the experience of the last few years shows that the only resourse left to the people is to oppose revolutionary violence to the imperialist violence, the only road that will lead to complete emancipation is this acknowledgement of a sole revolutionary strategy, the mutual support of the fighters in all the continents which are part of the same vanguard, pursuing the same objectives.

The Week of International Solidarity with the Struggle for National Liberation of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, which is to be held from the 3rd. to the 10th. of January 1967, is an adequate occasion for the raising to the maximum in the

three continents, of the action of support and encouragement to the popular forces who are engaged in a fight to the death with the imperialist oppressors. The International Week of Solidarity shall constitute a firm step forward in the program of action against the aggressors and exploiters, in support of the fighters of the three continents, especially of stimulus and militant solidarity with the heroic people of Viet Nam, which is not only defending the independence of its country, but also the dignity of all the men of the world.

This first International Week of Solidarity with the First Anniversary of the Organization of the Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America (OSPAAAL) which emerged from the deliberations of the 82 organizations that assisted to the First Tricontinental Conference which convened in Havana, and was a historical event that has opened the way for a higher echelon of the struggle throughout the word.

During the year that has elapsed since the constitution of the OSPAAAL, the volume and vigor of the revolutionary struggle has increased considerably. In Africa, Asia and Latin America, the actions against the imperialists have been multiplied, and the bonds of solidarity between the movements in arms have become stronger, the perspectives of the fight have become clearer. On the other hand, during this time, imperialism has lost all scruples, revealing the foul rottenness of its core. Irrevocably condemmed to death by the Laws of History, it sloshes in mire of mud and blood, in a desperate effort to defend its positions, in a useless attempt to keep them at all costs. The time is already past when the aggressors coul act with impunity and distri-

bute among themselves the wealth of the world according to their whims. The strength of the movement of National Liberation, the presence of Revolutionary countries in the world stage, the extension of the solidarity, the existing consciousness in the people of the overwhelming force of their strength, have brought imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism to a crisis. The imperialist have dotted the three continents with military bases, and in particular, all the Asian continent: in Africa they conspire with traitors, to assure the maintenance of regimes of repression, as well as in Latin America. They uphold the racist governments of South Africa and South Rhodesia, fomenting racial discrimination and apartheid, which is one of the most repugnant and inhuman forms taken by the sordid policy of imperialism. In the veritable center of world imperialism, the United States of North America, terror is applied to the Afro-americans in an even increasing manner. Conspiracies, coups d'etat, intrigues, assassinations, use of mercenary troops, bribery, bombardments of undefended towns, violations of sovereignties, violations of international agreements, use of toxic gases, intents to deceive world public opinion with a false, hypocritical and cynical campaign of "peace propaganda", discredited a priori, economic blockades; these are the arms used by the imperialists in their policy of intervention and aggression. And, confronted with this immoral policy, the peoples have reacted with courage and efficiency during the year that has elapsed.

Viet Nam is the foremost example of this. In the rest of Asia, in Korea, Laos, Cambodia, North Kalimantan, Thailand, Philippines and in Japan, the struggle acquires more definite profiles. In Africa, the continent advances on the road of revolution deeply convulsed by the martyrdom of Lumumba. The movement of Liberation of the Portuguese Colonies advances against the fascist forces of the colonial regime. In Congo (Leopoldville) the banner of rebellion continues to fly. In Latin America, the guerrilla warfare is the beacon that lights up the continent of the New World. Guatemala, Venezuela, Colombia and Peru are heroic focus of the liberating fire that extends throughout the complete geography of the world, burning up the positions of imperialism. In the Arab Peninsula, the revolutionary vanguard, arms in hand, attacks the bastions of the imperialists.

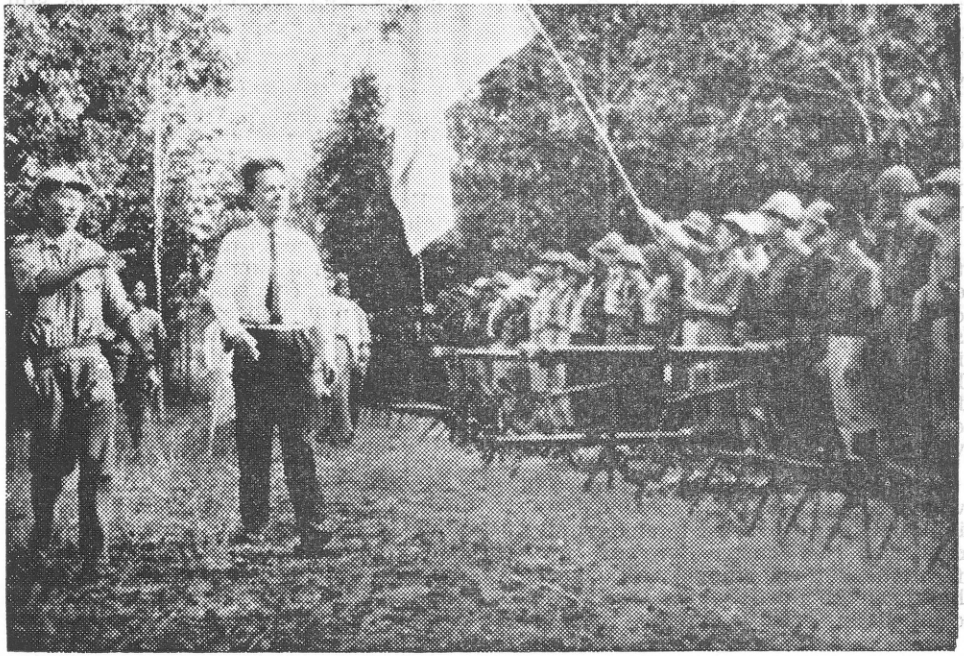
The popular victory in North Viet Nam, the epic episodes of the struggle of the people of Algiers, the triumph of the Cuban Revolution, are fountains of inspiration to all the fighters for a better world. Three examples of historic defeats of imperialism in the three continents.

The OSPAAAL calls on all the people so that they may stress their revolutionary fervor in the celebration of the International Week of Solidarity. At this time, when the struggle is at its hardest between the oppressors and the oppressed, when in Viet Nam the imperialists are concentrating the bulk of their bellicist resources, with no possibilities of ever achieving victory, and the people of Northamerica increase their protests against the dirty war their goverment is waging in the Asian South East, it is imperative to demonstrate the solidarity with the fighters, increase the protests and denunciations against the imperialists and exhibit the indignation of all honest men for the crimes that are being committed, as a means of applauding the victories attained by the people.

The Week of International Solidarity with the Struggle for National Liberation of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America imposes this minimum obligation, to stimulate those who are offering everything for free dom, to give the necessary timely support to the movements who are at present occupying the first line trenches in the decisive confrontation which will lead to a clean and just world for all of humanity.

In this first anniversary of all the OSPAAAL, the thoughts of all the revolutionaries will turn to the image of the great fighter and revolutionary leader, El Mehdi Ben Barka, one of the principal architects of the Tricontinental Solidarity, implacable prosecutor of the imperialists and colonialists, planner of numerous battles against the exploiters and opressors. Victim of a criminal conspiracy of the imperialists, which has turned into an international scandal, not only because of his prominent personality, but also because of the darkness of the circumstances which surround the drama of his disappearance, Ben Barka has fallen in the battle, as an outstanding example of unbreakable will to the fighters of the three continents, as a foremost figure to all the peoples of the world, who demand the clearing up of this new and monstrous crime of imperialism.

Let us march onward on the road that leads to the destruction of the rotten system of crimes and spoliation against our peoples! Let us further the struggle for national liberation in Africa, Asia and Latin America! Let us reply to imperialist violence with revolutionary violence! Let us, during the Week of International Solidarity, express our hatred against the exploiters and evidence our help and sympathy with the movements of liberation in a practical and effective manner.



Speech of the delegation of the Executive Secretary of the OSPAAAL, before the XII World Conference Against Bombs A And H, in Japan

Dear Mr. President,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Dear fellow delegates:

The Delegation of the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of the Solidarity of the People of Africa, Asia and Latin America, OSPAAAL, has the great honor of expressing to the organizing commmittee of Gensuikyo, its members and the delegations present, the fraternal greetings of solidarity of our Organization.

The First Tricontinental Conference, through whose resolutions the Organization of the Solidarity of the People of Africa, Asia and Latin America was established, expressed its approval of the convening of the 12th. World Conference against the Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, and to this effect adopted a resolution, which was unanimously approved by all the delegates present.

A retrospective glimpse of the past takes us back to the horror experienced by humanity less than a quarter of a century ago, in the massive massacre perpetrated by Northamerican imperialists on the cities of HIROSHIMA and NAGASAKI when, for the first time in the history of war, they experienced the use of atomic bombs, with bellicose and political ends.

After this monstrous crime, of which they have not repented, the imperialists have, with total impunity, continued the construction and proliferation of their atomic weapons and hydrogen bombs, which are today counted in great numbers, and are carried by planes, submarines and their surface war fleet, scattered through the seas and the skies of our countries, ever ready to cast the world into a catastrophe, which can put an end to the existence of all humanity.

World public opinion has followed with considerable interest the historic event which took place during the beginning of this years in Havana capital of Cuba, First Free Territory of America: the meeting of the First Tricontinental Conference of Solidarity, in history. This first Conference of the liberated forces of the three continents, and of these who are still struggling for liberation from the chains of colonialism, convened with firm decision of battling imperialism in all its forms, till its total destruction is obtained, has had a special significance, particularly for the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

For the first time in history, the fighters of the three most cruelly exploited continents of the world assembled and, in a single voice, denounced imperialism, condemned its aggressive and inhuman policies and planned the road of their common struggle.

Naturally, it is logical that, as our Organization in essentially an Organization of struggle against imperialism, criminal and cruel enemy of the freedom and the happiness of the peoples of our three continents and of the whole world, whose exploitation permits it to accumulate untold wealth; it can not look on with indifference and watch the determined decision of our peoples, who aim to throw off the yoke and put an end to its archaic

hegemony. It is because of this that our Organization has suffered the most violent attacks and vilest calumnies on the part of imperialism and all its lackeys, grouped in the camp of international reaction. Far from stopping us in our determination of marching forward, we shall continue even more courageously each day, in view of achieving the objetives of our Organization, defending the inalienable rights oi the nations to their freedom, sovereignty, prosperity and happiness.

We do not pretend, even remotely, to know the history of the colonization, the dominion and the most monstruous exploitation by colonialism and imperialism of our three continents, better than anyone of you. The misery and the incredible sufferings endured by hundreds of millions, that is, billions of human beings of our three continents, during centuries of domination and exploitation will never find enough historians nor is there enough paper in the world to write the tale of their woe.

After the Second World War, the movement of independence which was furiously galloping through the world saw the crumbling up of the colonial system which had been maintained by international imperialism in the world for many centuries. It is because of this that the imperialistic forces of the Unites States, Great Britain, France, West Germany, Japan, Belgium and Portugal, have increased their policy of aggression against the people, have hardened the colonial and neocolonial oppression and exploitation, and are trying by every means within their reach, to check the movements of National Liberation which are developing with considerable force in Africa, Asia and Latin America. However at the present time, in the midst of the imperialist camp are occurring things that are an unequivocal proof of the division and weakness behind the apparent monolithic strength of the exploiters.

Filled with panic by the movement of national liberation, which on an universal scale can overcome everything in its path, the vile imperialism experimented with other, more subtle methods; neocolonialism. Unfortunately, imperialism, with its unsatisfieed greed and its cetacean voracity, quite often forgets the laws of the irreversible mark of history. Confronted with the total failure of all its methods, it has had recourse to repression. Great quantities of blood have once more been spilt in many countries of the three continents, for the defense of the independence, already attained, and in many cases in an attempt to reconquer the freedom lost because of the practices of the shamefull and decadent neo-colonialist system.

Confronted with this intensified offensive of the imperialist monster, its objectives, the people have had to recur to the most extreme methods, which the patriotic conscience and the decisión of those who preferred death to slavery, demanded since that time, in this manner opposing to the violence of the counterrevolution, the violence of the revolution.

No one can have the slightest doubt that, confronted with the forces of the reaction and the international exploitation, the national liberation movements of the three continents have turned into one of the most important forces in the world struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. Neither can anyone have the slightest doubt that the men who are today fighting all over the world, with arms in hand, in order to conquer their independence or to defend in from the aggressions of imperialism, contribute greatly to the world struggle for peace, which is also the fight against the A. and H. Bombs.

In Viet Nam, which is the core of this revolutionary battle, the people are faced with an unequal battle against an invader army having greater military power, yet they fight with tremendous decision to defend the sovereignty of their country, and their right to solve their own affairs in accordance with the decisions of the people. Paying no attention to the universal condemnation, Northamerican imperialism defies world public opinion with its criminal aggression against the heroic people of Viet Nam. Likewise, the constant victories attained by the Vietnamese people have powerfully stimulated the people in their struggles, and constitute a great contribution to the just cause of the na-

tional liberation, the independence, freedom and peace in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and the whole world. The victory of the Vietnamese people is the victory of the peoples of the whole world.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO VIET NAM

For all the above reasons, the Tricontinental Conference and later, the Executive Secretariat of the organization it formed, have, like yourselves, given very special attention to the problem of Viet Nam, which is at present the most important mater in the battle against imperialism.

Recently, on the occasion of the XII Anniversary of the Geneva Agreements of 1954 on Viet Nam, in a joint session of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL and the Tricontinental Committee of Support to the Vietnamese people, they made an appeal condemning the war of aggression which the Northamericans have unleashed against the peoples of South East Asia, and denouncing the intensification of thir military activities, especially the bombardments of the densely populated zones of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, including the suburbs of Hanoi and Haiphong, with which they pretend to submit the Vietnamese people. In this manner the imperialists unmask their true intentions regarding their continuously broadcasted "peace proposals" showing their true character of violators of the agreements adopted in Geneva in 1954, on Vietnam.

Likewise, the appeal stresses the declaration of the Tricontinental Conference, which textually states:

> "The defense of the rightful cause of the Vietnamese people has become a fundamental task for the revolutionary strategy of the people of Africa, Asia and Latin America, but at the same time, that defense today, is totally identified with the interest of all men and women, defenders of national sovereignty, democracy and peace and is in accordance with the ideals of mankind."

Furthermore, it points out that this is the reason why all the peoples of the world unanimously support the Vietnamese people and that the Week of Solidarity with Vietnam, held throughout the world from the 12th. to the 19 th. of March, 1966, as per agreement of the First Tricontinental Conference, has met with great success.

Finally, the document makes an earnest appeal to all progressive governments and parliaments, to all peoples of our three continents, to all the progressive international movements and organizations, and to all persons who love justice and freedom in the entire world:

—«To organize the International Week of Solidarity and Support to the Vietnamese People, in their respective countries.

—To condem with greater energy the aggressive policy of Yankee imperialism, and the war crimes it commits against Vietnam; to protest against the bombardments of the suburbs of Hanoi and Haiphong by Northamerican planes; to demand from Yankee imperialism the ceasing of the war of aggression in south Viet Nam, the immediate, definitive and unconditional ceasing of the bombardments to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the dismantling of all Yankee military bases in south Viet Nam and the respect of the right of the Vietnamese people to solve their internal problems by themselves;

—To uphold strongly and divulge in the most ample manner, the position of the Four Points of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and the Declaration of the Five Points of the National Liberation Front of south Viet Nam; to demand from the U. S. Government the formal recognition of the fair and rational position of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and demonstrate it with concrete actions; to unmask the machinations of the "peace negotiations" which, in vain, try to hide their acts of expansion and intensification of the aggression against Viet Nam, and which "peace negotiations" the Yankees have been publishing unceasingly;

—To intensify even more all types of actions of the masses in support

of the just struggle of the Vietnamese people against the aggression of the North American imperialism, holding meetings, rallies, collecting funds, medicines, articles of prime necessity; helping the Vietnamese people with arms; donating blood; enlisting volunteers; opposing the recruiting of soldiers for the war of aggression of the Yankees against Viet Nam; boycotting the production of war material for U. S. imperialism and the transportation to south Viet Nam of Yankee arms and troops; struggling against the conversion of our countries into war bases for the Yankee aggression of Viet Nam.

—To increase, in every possible way, the anti-imperialist and anti-Yankee struggle in each country, dividing in this manner the forces of imperialism, and consequently, helping the struggle of the people of Viet Nam".

In speaking of the war of imperialist aggression in the South Eastern part of Asia, the heroic people of Laos should be mentioned, as they are courageously fighting against the local puppets and the Northamerican aggressors; and whose liberated zones are continuously and criminally bombarded by the enemy.

The people of the Kingdom of Cambodia have also confronted firmly and heroically the attempts of the aggressors to violate their frontiers and to destroy their neutrality. We dedicate to them our encouraging message of militant solidarity, for we sincerely believe that today, no national or international event of progressive trend can be held, whose voice is not raised energically, denouncing the imperialist aggressors, particularly the Northamericans, and offering its solidary support to those people who are suffering their aggression.

For these peoples are precisely the ones who are more strongly fighting for peace, independence and their happiness, not only for themselves, but also for all humanity.

We also send an encouraging message to the brave fighters of Africa, who are still enslaved by the chains of colonialism or suffer racial discrimination, to the Congo (L.), to the so-called Portuguese Colonies, to the people of Zimbabwe and of South Africa; to the guerrilleros of Venezuela, Guatemala, Colombia and Perú; to the suffering people of the Dominican Republic, who are confronting the Northamerican invading forces; to the Cuban people who have heroically resisted during seven years the aggressions of Northamerican imperialism, while constructing a new society without exploiters, and is an example to the other Latin American Countries, and to all the peoples who, arms in hand, are fighting for a better destiny, for a world without war, without aggressors, without A and H Bombs, and without exploitation.

We also wish to express our solidarity with the people who having achieved their independence, defend it tenaciously from the economic as well as the political or military imperialist aggressions.

We dedicate our message of solidarity to the people of Indonesia, to its progressive militants who are victims of the military repression. To the Syrian people who are constantly facing like all the Arab people, in particular the suffering people of Palestine, the provocations of the Israelites and the Zionist movement, who represent an additional phase of the imperialist aggression against the interest of the people of the three continents.

We condemn the recent coups d'etat carried out in Africa, as in the case of Ghana, which are attempting to thwart the progressive forces of the continent; we energically denounce the criminal imperialist greed which inspired these misdeeds; which had more frequently been carried out in the Latin American countries.

We express our most energic condemnation for the manoeuvers of the Northamerican imperialists and their puppets, who are endeavoring to create a new aggressive pact in North East Asia, directed against the people of that continent and of the entire world; the Japanese - South Korean Treaty directed, not only against the interests of the peoples of Japan and Korea, but also against the whole Asian continent.

Our solidary message to the people of Korea, who suffer the intervention and military occupation of the Southern portion of their territory, and to whose reunification the Yankee imperialists each day oppose new obstacles. We support their just struggle for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from their territory.

We offer our support to all those who are struggling against the bellicist purposes of imperialism, against the atomic bases which turn the people into possible atomic targets in case of war; those who fight against all these foreign military bases which constitute a flagrant violation of the principles of national sovereignty and are used by the imperialists for their criminal international objectives and, at the same time, for their repression against the people.

We extend our solidarity to all anti-imperialist fighters, with all the struggling peoples of the world, whose battles are the reason for the existence of the organization I represent, the universal solidarity against war has become at present a bastion which grows stronger day by day on account of the increasing development of solidarity among all the people. This universal solidarity against war has proved to the world, in an irrefutable manner, that it is more powerful than all the atomic bombs accumulated by the cruel enemy of mankind.

Marching on this road finally, the day will come when the world will undoubtedly witness the annihilation of the imperialist monster, destroyed by the coverwhelming solidarity of the peoples, united in the same ideal of peace and happiness.

The Tricontinental Organization and its Executive Secretariat, created per agreement of the First Conference of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, contributes with its work to this international solidarity, implementing the resolutions adopted by this historic Conference, and carrying out the enormous tasks entrusted to it.

The international expressions of solidarity with the Peoples of Viet Nam, the Dominican Republic, Korea, and South Africa, which were held in accordance with a resolution of the First Tricontinental Conference, represents an unequivocal demonstration of the strength and unity achieved by the peoples against the imperialist forces in the world. In the same manner, the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL increases its vigilance before the aggressions of imperialism, in order to mobilize the world public opinion in defense of the popular interests and also support, in a concrete and effective manner, the people who are struggling for their liberty or in defense of the freedom they have already achieved.

Before the aggression of imperialism and the support it gives its local puppets everywhere throughout the world, the peoples proclaim their inalienable right to support and help with all the necessary material and moral resources all the people who are the victims of these aggressions.

THEREFORE, we proclaim our militant solidarity with the Japanese people, with its struggles against the A and H Bombs, against the menace of atomic war by the Northamerican imperialists, against the occupation of Okinawa and Ogasawara, demanding the evacuation of Yankee troops on these islands and their restoration to Japan; against the arrival of Northamerican submarines at the Japanese harbors, against the provisioning of the nuclear weapons by the satellite countries; against the signing of the so-called "security pact" which tries to hide its bellicist purposes and against the revival of the Japanese militarism. We will unceasingly offer our support to the heroic, brave and decided struggle of the Workers Trade Unions and of the Japanese students, which grows stronger every year, and raises the enthusiasm of the population and working class and all popular sectors.

The struggle of the Japanese people will increase day by day and will always have the support of all those who are struggling for peace without discriminating nationality, race or philosophical principles.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL kindly asks the Committee of the XII World Conference of the Fight Against A and H Bombs, and

to the Japanese people, to carry its message of solidarity to the victims of the A bombs of the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, on behalf of the Tricontinental Organization of the Solidarity which it represents. We promise to struggle and to support on every occasion and by all possible means, jointly, with all the forces of the world workings for peace, in order to spare the world the repetition of an atomic catastrophe. We believe that our Tricontinental Organization of Solidarity will thus, contribute to establish the foundations on which a world, aiming for liberty, peace and happiness shall be erected, without the menace of a permanent danger of war.

The delegation of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL attending this XII World Conference Against A and H Bombs wishes to join its efforts to yours, in order to obtain support from all international movements and organizations struggling for the complete prohibition of the use of atomic energy for war purposes, against military pacts and bases, against the danger of a world war and for peace. We also offer our support to those who are struggling against imperialist aggression in defense of their legitimate rights to achieve liberty and truly exercise sovereignty.

Our organization supports, and will continue supporting all popular struggles for the peace and happiness of mankind throughout the entire world.

This is the clear and the concrete message of the OSPAAAL, which offers its solidary support to the world wide struggle carried out by the World Conference against the A and H Bombs, in Japan.

DOWN WITH IMPERIALISM, COLONIALISM, AND NEO-COLONIALISM!

DOWN WITH THE WAR OF AGGRESSION OF IMPERIALISTS AGAINST THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE!

LONG LIVE THE STRUGGLE OF THE PEOPLES FOR THEIR NATIONAL LIBERATION!

LONG LIVE THE STRUGGLE OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE AGAINST MILITARISM AND IMPERIALISM!

LONG LIVE THE SOLIDARITY OF THE PEOPLES OF AFRICA, ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA, AND OF THE WORLD!

NORTH KALIMANTAN

a people determined to win

For the past four years, the patriots of North Kalimantan have been waging a determined struggle against the colonial domination of England and the establishment of the so-called "Malaysian Federation", spawn of neo-colonialism.

North Kalimantan is made up of the territories of Sarawak, Saban and Brunei. It is a territory rich in oil and the foreign monopolies control this basic source of wealth in the country.

An armed uprising began in this territory on the 8th of December, 1962, in protest against the proposed Malaysian Federation. Organized by the National Army of North Kalimantan (TNKU), as an armed branch of the Rakyat Party, the movement grew and was able to liberate the regions of Siburi, Niah, Limbang and part of the oil fields of Seria and Kuala Belait in 1963.

Victory for the armed movement was imminent. It was then that the British imperialists, in conjunction with the Yankees, mobilized themselves and the native reactionaries in order to crush the revolutionary outbreak. British imperialist troops landed. Warships and military planes, representing the interests of the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company and the imperialist trusts that exploit the country, mobilized to prevent the liberation of Kalimantan.

The movement organized guerrilla groups and sent them into the jungles to continue the struggle which had been increasing in intensity and organization. With solid guerrilla bases duly established, they keep in check the puppet regime of Malaysia as well as Sultan Ali Saifuddin and the British imperialists.

As a result of the struggle, the revolutionary government of the Central State of North Kalimantan, headed by Prime Minister A.M. Azahari Mahmud, leader of the Raykat Party, the most progressive party in the country, was established.

This government is centralized and representative. It has the support of the broad masses of the people. A clear example of this could be seen in the elections of 1962 when the Azahari Party won a great victory, controlling all 16 seats up for election in the Legislative Council. These were the first and only elections held in the history of Kalimantan.

Recently, due to the geographic proximity and the political situation, the struggle of the people of North Kalimantan has been seriously affected by the reactionary coup of the militarists in Indonesia. Betraying the aspirations of the Indonesian people, the militarists have identified themselves with the policy of neocolonialist agitation in regard to Malaysia.

Recently, the neo-colonialists of Malaysia and the Indonesian reactionaries signed a so-called "peace agreement" which constituted a treacherous blow against the people of North Kalimantan, who together with the Indonesian people were waging a frontal battle against this spawn of neo-colonialism.

Through this "peace agreement" the Indonesian reactionaries usurping the representation of the people of Kalimantan who are involved in the armed struggle, agreed to the manouevers of British imperialism and imposed a fraudulent plebiscite on North Kalimantan.

But the patriots have not given up the fight. The revolutionary outbreak of the 8th of December lives in the jungles of Kalimantan.

Today, more than ever, with their weapons in their hands, the people of Kalimantan and their central government, are carrying out a heroic struggle which is growing in intensity and organization. The people of North Kalimantan will inevitably acheive final victory.

speech of LI VAN SAU before the World Council of Peace

Esteemed Presidents:
Esteemed Delegates:

Allow us from this rostrum, in the mame of the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the People of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, to express to the World Council of Peace and the delegates here present the militant greetings of the peoples and national liberation movements of the 81 countries represented in our organization. In the name of our organization, we would like to thank sincerely the World Council of Peace for having given us the opportunity to participate in this session of the Council and to speak before such a distinguished audience.

The Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, formed a short time ago in Havana, Cuba, through a resolution of the First Conference of Solidarity of the Peoples of First Conference of Solidarity of the peoples of the three continents and made up of representatives of the UAR, the Republic of Guinea, the Congo (L) and Portuguese Colonies for Africa, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Syria, Pakistan and the South Viet Nam National Liberation Front for Asia; of the Dominican Republic, Chile, Venezuela and Puerto Rico for Latin America, and with Cuba as Secretary General, puts great store in the ever-increasing movement of struggle of the peoples of the world against U.S. imperialism's war of aggression in Viet Nam and in favor of peace. Our organization has followed with profound sympathy the great efforts made and the intense work that has been done by the World Council of Peace and its national organizations to denounce the vile maneuvers of imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism against world peace and the liberty and independence of the peoples, to condemn the criminal aggression of U.S. imperialism against Viet Nam and to unmask the peace farce of the United States, to demand the immediate end to that aggressive war, and to support the just positions of the government of the DRV and the South Viet Nam National Liberation Front, the only basis for the solution of the Vietnamese problem. In the name of the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America we warmly salute these efforts of the World Council of Peace and express our firm adhesion to and support for the activities of the Council which offer active solidarity to the peoples who are fighting for their liberation and independence, as the best defense of world peace.

Esteemed Delegates:

The Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, which was formed as a result of the First Tri Continental Conference in which the World Council of Peace was represented by a large delegation, believes that the resolute struggle of the peoples of our three continents and the rest of the world against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, constitutes the highest ex-

pression of the struggle for a true ference has proclaimed "the right of peace. The First Tri-Continental Con- the peoples to obtain their political, economic and social liberation through the means they deem necessary, including the armed struggle, and has proclaimed the right and the duty of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and of the progressive states and governments of the world to facilitate material and moral support to the peoples who are fighting for their liberation or who are directly or indirectly attacked by imperialist powers." (General Declaration). The Conference has proclaimed without reservation its support for all the movements of national liberation on the three continents and for all the peoples who are fighting to consolidate their liberty and independence. Understanding that the struggle for the defense of world peace cannot be separated from the revolutionary struggle of liberation of the working class and the oppressed peoples, the Tri-Continental Conference has proclaimed that these two tasks must be carried out simultaneously and that only a close collaboration between them will allow us to stay the criminal hand of imperialism and prevent it from unleashing a world war. For this reason, the Conference has considered "the struggle of the Vietnamese people as the central problem of struggle of the peoples in today's world" and has agreed to the most energetic measures to support this just struggle, among them the creation of the **Tri-Continental Committee of Support for the Vietnamese People in their Struggle against Yankee Aggression.** The Conference made the resolution calling on all the peoples of the world to hold a **Week of Solidarity with Viet Nam** from the 12th to the 19th of March, a Week that was followed by the International Days of Protest against the U.S. Intervention in Viet Nam, held on the 25th and 26th of the same month on the initiative of the National Coordinating Committee for an End to the U.S. War in Viet Nam. In fact, the days of the second half of last March became days of heated struggle against the Yankee aggression and of decided support for the Vietnamese people. These days were observed in all the countries of the world with unprecedented force and vigor.

On the recommendation of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL and of the Tri-Continental Committee of Support for the Struggle of the Vietnamese people we have the honor of offering the distinguished delegates in this Assembly a brief report on the activities in support of the Vietnamese people that developed during that time. This report surely will not be complete for the simple reason that there were so many activities on all five continents that it was impossible for our Secretariat to compile them all. It is our hope that the delegates here present will facilitate us more details on the Week and will pardon us for any omission that may unwittingly occur.

IDENTIFICATION WITH VIET NAM

The call of the Tri-Continental Committee of Support for the Struggle of the Vietnamese people has been answered by the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and of the world, who demonstrated their identification with the people of Viet Nam through meetings, demonstrations, protests and offers of material aid.

In the **People's Republic of Albania,** the **Democratic Republic of Germany, People's Republic of Bulgaria,** the **Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia,** the **People's Republic of China,** the **Democratic People's Republic of Korea,** the **Republic of Cuba,** the **People's Republic of Hungary,** the **People's Republic of Mongolia,** the **People's Republic of Poland,** the **Socialist Republic of Rumania** and the **Soviet Union** the weeks of solidarity with Viet Nam have been brilliantly marked with new expressions of the broadest and most militant support for Viet Nam. Tens of thousands of meetings and conferences of condemnation of the Yankee aggressors and of solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people were held. Blood donations were organized. Money, clothing and medicine was collected for Viet Nam. Volunteers were signed up. Thousands of exhibitions on the crimes of the Yankees and the victories of the Vietnamese people were opened. Hundreds of artistic and theatrical works on the theme of the Vietnamese people's resistance were created. Among the thousands of moving demonstrations of fraternal soli-

darity of the countries of the socialist camp with the Vietnamese people we cite the donation made by the Council of Ministers of the GDR of an important amount of dried blood, the weeks of voluntary work organized in Hungary to collect funds for Viet Nam, the mass rallies held in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Week held throughout Cuba under the slogan "For Viet Nam we are willing to give our own blood..."

In the United States of America, in the very heart of the imperialist aggressor, one after another of more than a hundred cities witnessed demonstrations of students, workers, intellectuals, war veterans and religious personages, student hunger strikes, and the collective tearing up of draft cards. More than 50,000 persons demonstrated in New York on the 25th of March. On the 26th, thousands marched in front of the White House demanding an end to the war in Viet Nam and the withdrawal of U.S. troops, and denouncing Washington's support for the Saigon puppets.

In France, 20 thousand Parisians demonstrated before the U.S. Embassy, carrying on high the flag of the South Viet Nam National Liberation Front and shouting: "Johnson, murderer", "The NLF is the only true representative of the south Vietnamese people", and "The leaders of the U.S. are top ranking war criminals"... Demonstrations were also held in 120 more cities of France.

In Japan, more than a million demonstrators called for repudiation of the Yankee aggression in south Viet Nam. In Rome, Italy, more than 10 thousand persons gathered in the rain to demand an immediate end to the Yankee aggression and to condemn the criminals of the Pentagon and the White House. "Hands off Viet Nam!" and "Go home, Yankee war-mongers!" were among the indignant cries of the people of England in dozens of demonstrations. The well-known fighter for peace, Lord Bertrand Russell, has energetically condemned the Yankee aggression in Viet Nam and especially the crimes commited by the Yankee troops. In West Germany, thirteen thousand persons participated in more than 30 demonstrations against the U.S. imperialist aggression. In Australia and New Zealand the week of protest against the Yankee aggression was marked by the largest demonstrations since the governments of those countries sent troops to take part in the dirty war of Yankee aggression in south Viet Nam. In Canada, there were demonstrations in Toronto, Edmonton, Montreal and other cities. In Finland, Sweden and Norway, the people demonstrated their repudiation of the criminal war being carried out by U.S. imperialism in Viet Nam.

In all the recently liberated countries of Africa and Asia, the Week of Solidarity with Viet Nam was observed with unprecedented militancy. In Algeria, the United Arab Republic, Guinea, Syria, Cambodia, Burma, India, Pakistan, Congo (B), etc., the organizations of Afro-Asian solidarity and mass organizations carried out many activities in support of the just struggle of Vietnamese people. In Singapore and the Philippines there were also meetings in repudiation of the Yankee aggression.

Being brothers-in-arms, the national liberation movements of Africa (Congo Leopoldville, Portuguese Colonies), of Asia (Laos), of Latin America (Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Guatemala), have reserved the most energetic and unconditional support for the Vietnamese people in their struggle against Yankee imperialism.

Throughout the Latin American continent, from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, the Week of Solidarity from the 12th to the 19th of March, 1966 has had tremendous repercussions. The Latin American peoples have gone out into the streets protesting against the Yankee imperialist aggression in Viet Nam and expressing their firm support for the Vietnamese people. In Mexico, meetings, demonstrations and memorial programs were held in Monterrey, Tijuana, Ciudad Juarez, Hermosillo, Veracruz and other cities. In the Dominican Republic, in spite of the repression, militant demonstrators took to the streets of the capital and burned a U.S. flag while issuing declarations in support of Viet Nam. In Venezuela, the CUTV (United Workers Center of Venezuela) released a resolution condemning the imperialist aggression against Viet Nam. In Nicaragua, hundreds of demonstrators marched through the streets of Managua, defying the attacks of the Somoza

national guard to express their solidarity with the people of Viet Nam. In the capital, as well as in other cities of Uruguay, a vigorous movements of solidarity with Viet Nam has developed. In Costa Rica, Colombia and Puerto Rico meetings repudiating the Yankee aggression and supporting the just cause of the Vietnamese people were held. In Chile, numerous meetings were held throughout the country previous to the constitution of a National Committee for Aid and Solidarity with the people of Viet Nam, which culminated in a huge rally held in the capital. In Argentina, the Argentine Movement for Aid to Viet Nam (MAAVIET) organized multiple demonstrations and collected funds to send a field hospital to the Vietnamese people. In Asuncion, Paraguay, a message of solidarity with the Vietnamese people, signed by the National Committee of Tri-Continental Solidarity, was released.

Committees of solidarity with the people of Viet Nam and in repudiation of the Yankee aggression were formed in many countries of the world. Under the slogan of the Tri-Continental Committee of Support for the Struggle of the Vietnamese people, "All out for the victory of the people of Viet Nam", the peoples of the world have vied with each other in offering that people a solidarity worthy of their heroic struggle.

DAYS OF SOLIDARITY HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFULL

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL and the Tri-Continental Committee of Support for the Vietnamese People profundly rejoice over the successes achieved during these weeks, considering them as an expression of the invincible force of the ideals of struggle and of solidarity that gave impetus to the First Tri-Continental Conference.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL would like to take this opportunity to thank most sincerely all the peoples and organizations of the world that have taken part in these weeks. Our Secretariat particularly appreciates the valient struggle of the people of the United States against the aggressive policy of their own government.

At the same time, the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL considers that it is imperative to maintain and develop even more the world movement of support for the struggle of the Vietnamese people, to intensify even more the people's actions against the Yankee aggression and to step up both moral and material aid to the Vietnamese people. U.S. imperialism is intensifying its aggression against Viet Nam with each passing day, at the same time that it is increasing its deceitful farce of "peace" and "unconditional negotiations". Today, more than ever, it is necessary for the revolutionary and progressive forces in the world to rise up and stay the criminal hand of Yankee imperialism and to support unconditionally the triumphant struggle of the Vietnamese people until final victory is achieved.

LONG LIVE THE HEROIC STRUGGLE OF THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE AGAINST THE AGGRESSION OF U.S. IMPERIALISM!

LONG LIVE THE MILITANT SOLIDARITY OF THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD WITH THE PEOPLE OF VIET NAM!

ALL OUT FOR THE FINAL VICTORY OF THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE!

LONG LIVE THE PEOPLES WHO ARE FIGHTING FOR THEIR LIBERATION!

STAY THE HAND OF IMPERIALIST AGGRESSION TO WIN WORLD PEACE!

Speech of the Delegate of the Executive

HOANG BICH SON

to the Congress of the I.P.O.

Members of the Presidency,

Fellow delegates:

First of all, we wish to express our deepest gratitude for having reserved us the honor of assisting to this event. We also wish to convey to all the members, the warmest greetings of the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of the Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, and our hopes that you may achieve successfully the historic mission, assigned to all progressive writers and newsmen.

As it is widely known, humanity is at present undergoing the most serious dangers, originating from the war and aggression schemes of Yankee imperialism, as well as the restoration of Western Germany, filled with plans of reprisal, and the expansion of the Japanese militarism.

Northamerican imperialism especially, as ring-leader of the imperialsit powers, leader of the military blocks and owner of thousands of military bases scattered all over the world, is hurriedly completing its bellicose preparations, in view of provoking a war, and thus exerting its hegemony over the entire world. It is unleashing a terrible war in south Viet Nam with the objective of converting this part of the world into a military base and new-type colony. It has introduced massively its troops, and those of its satellites in south Viet Nam, in flagrant violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, and under the firm condemnation of all the peoples of the world, in an endeavor to try to drown the south Vietnamese people in a veritable river of blood, using the south Vietnamese territory as a theater of experiments of the performance of the arms and means of modern warfare.

Meanwhile, the struggle of the people for national liberation and in defense of World peace has become more acute than ever. Especially in the continents of Africa, Asia and Latin America the people who, for centuries have suffered the yoke of imperialism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism, have risen up in arms and are developing an impetuous battle for their national liberation, independence, freedom and the defense of World Peace. Revolutionary storms have violently emerged in all these regions. The First Conference of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, assembled in Havana, in January 1966, has set an important step forward in the development of the movement of the revolutionary struggle in these continents, in reply to an unavoidable historical necessity: THAT OF UNITING THE PEOPLES OF AFRICA, ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA IN THE STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION AND THE SAFEGUARDING OF WORLD PEACE. The peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America understand quite well, that only when the whole humanity is totally liberated, and imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism may have disappeared from the face of the earth, will it be possible to have true peace. It is because of this fact

that the struggle for liberation of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America is also a fight to eliminate from social life the horrible danger of a cruel and devastating war, which is always linked with imperialism.

As it highly appreciates the prominent role played by the progressive press, in the condemnation of imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, as well as in the propagation of revolutionary ideology, the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of the Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America hopes that the newsmen of the world, wielding their pens as their swords, will greatly contribute to the dissemination of news relative to the revolutionary struggles of the people, will combat the reactionary imperialist propaganda, and in this manner, contribute with their efforts to the just cause of the struggle of the peoples, especially the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America. The imperialists have always used literature as an instrument for dominating the people and a faithful tool in their plans of wars of aggression. Therefore the task of the writers is to combat directly against the enemy in the front of literature and the press, unceasingly denouncing its manoeuvers and criminal actions and its perfidious methods. "To pay no attention to the crimes of the enemy is to become his accomplice", these words, spoken by a famous revolutionary, still carry a special sense in the present conditions of the world.

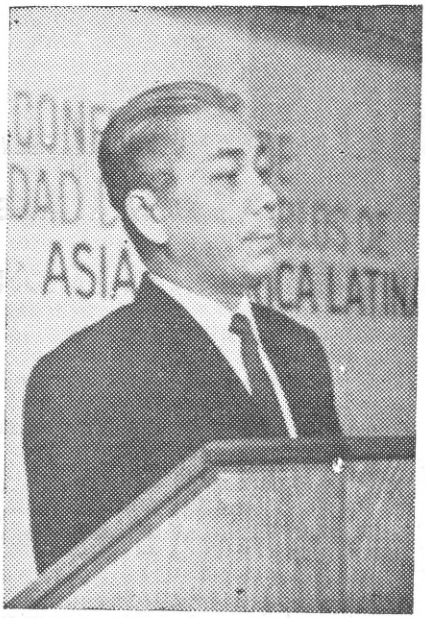
We are fully convinced that this event will be an important milestone in the progress of the movement of struggle of the democratic and progressive newsmen of the world.

Please accept our deepest gratitude, and our best wishes for your continued success.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY

Next January 3rd we will celebrate the first anniversary of the meeting of the peoples of the three continents which culminated in the constitution of the First Tri-Continental Conference.

The progressive forces met in Cuba with the aim of exchanging valuable experiences and of developing, through discussion and the closest possible collaboration, a common strategy of struggle against the forces of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism that keep the under-developed peoples oppressed.



Never before were so many voices raised in defense of the exploited masses, promising to make the greatest possible effort to give solidarity and militant aid to the people who have taken the road of struggle for a better future as well as to those others, who after having obtained their independence, have to suffer the constant harassment of the reactionary forces.

The Tri-Continental is a bulwark in defense of the threatened or violated rights of the peoples. For that reason, the progressive forces see in the organization their best support. As proof of this, they are making the most enthusiastic preparations for celebrating the World Week of Solidarity with the Tri-Continental.

SPEECH OF THE DELEGATE OF THE OSPAAAL

NARCISO RABELL

BEFORE THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE STUDENTS INTERNATIONAL UNION

Comrade President of the Students International Union,

Comrade members of the Secretariat and Delegates of the Executive Committee,

Comrade Students:

We extend on behalf of the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America (OSPAAAL) a revolutionary greeting to the progressive students of the world, present in this act.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, in representation of the peoples and movements of national liberation of 82 countries of the three continents, which participated in the First Tricontinental Conference, highly values the active and militant participation of the world student body, especially of the students of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, in the struggle against the French, British, West German, Japanese, and Belgian imperialism, headed by the Yankees; against the Portuguese and Spanish colonialism; against the neo-colonialism; against the Apartheid and against the constant Israelite provocations, and the Zionist movements against the Arab peoples. It energically condemns the outrages and repressions to which the students of many countries in the three continents are subjected; and at the same time expresses its greetings and support of the just and valiant struggle of the revolutionary student body of the world.

There are many student organizations which form part of the member National Committees of the OSPAAAL. This in itself constitutes another evidence of the preoccupation of the students for the problems that affect their people.

In many countries of the continents of Africa, Asia and Latin America, the students — arms in hand — are fighting at the side of their people for the independence and national liberation, and for the establishment of a society free of the exploitation of man by man. The progressive students of the world join each day, with ever renewed vigor, the anti-imperialist battle of their people. And it is natural that this may be, because the students are an integral part of their nation, and the reactionary image of the students as such of the students as an elite; a privileged class of society; of the students as a tool at the service of the exploiting classes and of the imperialist oppressor, finds each day fewer followers, and it has been the revolutionary student body itself, especially in Africa, Asia and America, who has taken charge of burying such conceptions in their countries.

The Conference of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, held in Havana from the 3rd. to the 15th. of January of 1966, was the event of greatest import and historic proyection in benefit of the anti-imperialist struggle of the three continents. For the first time in history the revolutionary anti-imperialist movements of the zones considered

as the "backyard" and "closed preserves" of imperialism, assembled to coordinate and further their revolutionary struggles by all means in their power, from the pacific struggle to the armed battle, until the total defeat and overthrow of colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism, sustained on a world scale by Yankee imperialism, driving them out of our three continents, achieving genuine independence and national liberation; furthering the independent development of the economy of our countries, putting an end to the cultural and technical under-developmet of our people, and constructing a society free from exploitation, illiteracy, racial discrimination and in all, to construct an entirely new society.

The Conference proclaimed that the principal task of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America is to intensify the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism in order to conquer and consolidate the national independence, democracy, social progres and peace. These objectives were proclaimed by the revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces of the three continents.

The revolutionary student body of Africa, Asia and Latin America has, as its fundamental duty, the task of echoing and joining the struggle, with the revolutionary of the national liberation movements of their respective countries just in the way and manner in which they proposed it in the Resolutions of the Tricontinental Conference, unanimously approved.

THE REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT

The revolutionary student body of the three continents and of the whole world may fulfill its historic role in the measure in which it joins this battle and allies itself to the revolutionary and popular forces which are the vanguard of the battlefield in the anti-imperialist struggle.

An example of this is the participation of large sectors of the student movement in the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of many countries of the three continents from Panama, Dominican Republic, Cuba, Venezuela, Algeria, Portuguese Colonies, Congo, Japan, Korea, etc.

At the present time, we witness, with pride and satisfaction, the manner in which the students of the heroic Vietnamese people, in the North as well as in the South, are outstandingly participating in the struggle against the criminal Yankee aggressor. We particularly greet the heroic and generous struggle against the Yankees and its lackeys carried on by students in the cities of Hue, Da-nang and Saigon. Today, Viet Nam constitutes the first trench of the world-wide anti-imperialist struggle. The unavoidable duty of all the anti imperialist forces throughout the world is, to condemn energically the "frauds of Peace" accompanied by bombings over Hanoi and Haiphong, which have been proclaimed and ordered by Lyndon Johnson; and to express their firmest and most decided support to the heroic fight to the death waged by the Vietnamese people.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL considers that international revolutionary movements and organizations have the duty to express their strongest, militant, moral and material support to the people of the Peoples' Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and to the National Liberation Front of south Viet Nam; we also consider that the progressive countries, particularly those of the socialist world, have the duty to increase the military, material and moral aid given to the heroic people of the PDRV and to the NLF of south Viet Nam, which is the only and legitimate representative of the south Vietnamese people.

The world's progressive men condemn the criminal bombings of Hanoi, Haiphong and other places of the PDRV, the outrageous aggression carried out by nearly three hundred thousand U. S. soldiers against the people and the urban population of south Viet Nam; the use of chemical and toxic gases, and finally, all this aggressive imperialist policy, which surpasses the crimes perpetrated by the fascist hordes, nearly 27 years ago.

The OSPAAAL stands with solidarity together with the heroic Vietnamese people and calls al revolutionary peoples of the world to intensify massively he concrete actions of militant solidarity with the people of Viet Nam.

The coordination of efforts of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America achieved by the Tricontinental Conference, the future tasks and the fundamental projections which have been established, to which the revolutionary student body of these three continents should unite its forces, will turn the active solidarity of our continents into a historic force, having an overwhelming impact that will demolish the bastions of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, which have already been stricken by the victorious liberation movements of the last 10 years, and whose foundations have been crushed by the inexorable course of history.

The International Union of Students may count on the sympathy and the support of the OSPAAAL, in regard to all their activities, carried out with the purpose to further and strengthen the revolutionary unity and the anti-imperialist struggle of the students throughout the world.

This great humanity has said ENOUGH!, and has started moving forward, and its gigantic march will never stop until it conquers final liberation.

THIS GREAT HUMANITY HAS SAID ENOUGH, AND HAS STARTED MOVING FORWARD, AND ITS GIGANTIC MARCH WILL NEVER STOP UNTIL IT CONQUERS FINAL LIBERATION.

DECLARATION OF

OSMANY CIENFUEGOS

SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE OSPAAAL

IN THE TRIAL RELATIVE TO BEN BARKA

Mister President:
Gentlemen members of this tribunal:

We appear in this trial in our capacity as Secretary General of the Organization of the Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America. We come here with the responsibility of speaking of the political thought of El Mehdi Ben Barka.

We first met Ben Barka in connection with the preparation of the First Tricontinental Conference. It was Ben Barka who first saw, with meridian clarity, the importance of uniting the efforts of the three continents. The political figure of El Mehdi Ben Barka erupted from the national frame of his country, to convert itself into the interpreter of the thoughts and necessities of the peoples of the three continents.

His efforts and his struggles of former years, striving to unite the peoples of Africa and Asia, were enlarged by the necessity of uniting this struggle to that of the peoples of Latin America.

Ben Barka interpreted this struggle of the peoples and dedicated to this end, all his thoughts, all his audacity and political courage. He worked for the First Tricontinental Conference with the same revolutionary enthusiasm which was characteristic of all his acts; he fully understood the importance of uniting the people in this struggle and faithfully interpreted who was the principal enemy of the people, and directed his main efforts in a constant battle against this principal enemy: Yankee imperialism.

PRESIDENT: This has nothing to do with the process, you may continue. (there are murmurs in the room).

OSMANY: El Mehdi Ben Barka travelled to Havana and while there, we had occasion to exchange views on the event being prepared, and discussed the necessity of planning for the first Conference, what could be termed the common strategy of the people against imperialism.

There we spoke of the difficulties we would confront, as at that time, the first steps were being taken, to prevent the Conference from taking place. During all these months, the first efforts were made to prevent the conference, and Ben Barka understood it, and was aware of everything that was taking place.

We also spoke of the danger inherent to the work of the Conference and the necessity that the President of the International Preparatory Committee protect his life. Two months previous to the date of convening the conference, the kidnapping and murder of El Mehdi Ben Barka took place!

How is it possible to think, Mr. President, that this kidnapping and assassination of a political nature, are not linked with the fundamental poli-

tical activity undertaken by Ben Barka at that precise time?

We who knew Ben Barka's thought, the importance he gave to the Conference, who realized that he had stopped being a national political leader, to become a leader of tricontinental stature, can not separate his kidnapping and murder from the First Tricontinental Conference.

Ben Barka saw the struggle of his people united to the struggle of the people of the three continents, he understood the struggle of his people just as he understood the struggle of the other peoples of the world. The people interested in stopping the Conference knew quite well the importance of the role played by Ben Barka in this event: they knew that Ben Barka was the factor of unity in the struggle of the three continents; they knew that at that time their principal and most dangerous enemy was Ben Barka.

Is it possible that the people who planned and carried out the kidnapping and assassination of Ben Barka may have done it all, totally unconnected with all this?

It is not possible to think that we are dealing with the assassination of a Morocan political leader, but of the murder of an international political leader, and we must think that it was done with the permission and the participation of the principal enemy of the peoples. Is it possible to think that this deed may have been performed without the participation of the Central Intelligency Agency of the United States? (Murmurs in the room).

PRESIDENT: Do not write this phrase

(The translater Broute completes the translation of the phrase).

PRESIDENT: This phrase was not heard by anyone, and will not appear in the summary.

OSMANY: Mr. President: the people of the world, the progressive people of the world have their eyes on this tribunal and expect that it may fully fulfill its duty and condemn each and everyone of the guilty persons in this room, as well as the guilty ones who are outside of it. That this tribunal may condem those who have committed this monstruous crime...

PROSECUTOR: That is why I am the one who asks for the penalty to be applied (Murmurs in the room).

PRESIDENT: You must continue the exposition, if you have anything more to say.

OSMANY: Mr. President: we demand this from the Tribunal, because it was so agreed by the First Conference of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, in one of its resolutions, and all the peoples of the world expect that justice may be applied, both to General Oufkir, and each of the others who may be guilty...

PRESIDENT: (Interrupts the translators) "do not translate".

(The translator Broute continues translating).

PRESIDENT: "I am the President, and I forbid you to continue translating".

(There are murmurs in the room).

PRESIDENT: The witness may continue, if he has anything further to say.

OSMANY: Mr. President: Condemn the material authors, who have been the tools used for committing this horrible crime, — the people will be in charge of punishing the intellectual author of same-Yankee imperialism!

(Murmurs in the room)

Paris, September 30th., 1966

TRICONTINENTAL NEWS

AFRICA

GUINEA

Anti-Yankee demonstrations were held in Conakry against the detention by the Ghanian regime of the 19 Guinean citizens who were going to Addis Abeba in a U.S. plane.

The Democratic Party and the government of Guinea reiterated their protests and the Ghanian militarists were forced to release the Guinean citizens.

OMAN

Members of the Liberation Movement of Oman ambushed the British colonial occupation troops in this south Arabian territory, causing 14 casualties among them.

Meanwhile, reports from Cairo state that three British colonialist soldiers were killed and 15 more wounded when a military convoy hit a mine laid by the patriots of Oman in the region of Farg.

YEMEN

The colonial authorities recently carried out mass arrests of patriots who are fighting for the liberation of the south of the Arabian peninsula. A leader of the Occupied South Yemeni Liberation Front said that the political prisoners are being subjected to maltreatment and torture.

ALGERIA

A communique of the Algerian Movement for Peace and the Algerian Committee of Afro-Asian Solidarity stated: We demand that Ben Barka crime be reconstructed with the aim of exposing publicly the real instigators of this unspeakable act."

As part of the activities carried out during a ten day period, a photographic exhibition was opened in homage to el Mehdi Ben Barka in the National Union of Artists and Painters.

ANGOLA

An official commnique of the Portuguese Ministry of Defense reported that 4 soldiers of the Portuguese troops were killed in clashes with Angolese guerrillas. The guerrilla operations are continuing with great force in this terrtory occupied by the Portuguese.

ISRAELI-JORDAN AGGRESSIONS AGAINST THE PALESTINIAN REFUGEES

The Israeli-Jordan crisis is characterized by the fact that the government of Prime Minister Levi Eskhol of Israel and King Hussein, of Jordan have tacitly agreed, in spite of apparent differences, to attack the Palestinian refugees, who after having been driven off their land upon the creation of the state of Israel, sought homes in Jordan and other Arab countries.

On the 13th of November, commando units of the regular Israeli forces attacked the Palestinian refugee village of Samue, almost completely destroying it. This was done on the pretext that from there, and from other refugee center, saboteurs were leaving for "Israeli territory."

The reaction to this barbarous reprisal, aroused the hostility of the progressive Arab countries and the anti - colonialist forces throughout the world.

In the meantime, King Hussein of Jordan, far from giving the Palestinian population weapons to defend themselves against future attacks of this type, cordoned off the refugee camps and took advantage of the incidents to repress their activities.

The refugee camps of Deche, Harrub, and Hebron (holding a total of 29 thousand refugees) suffered the most brutal repression, but they have not lost their will to fight.

In Naplusa, the third largest city in Jordan, where the Palestinian cause has great popular support, new disturbances have broken out in protest against the policy of passive complicity of the Jordanian sovereign with the systematic Israeli aggressions.

King Hussein, in reply, prohibited the holding of the National Congress of Palestinian Communities.

Hussein, it has been seen, is not interested in the Israeli attacks on the Palestinian refugee camps or if he is, it is in the hope that these attacks will decimate the Palestinian population.

But the refugees do not agree. In the face of this turn of events the Monarch asked King Feisal of Saudi Arabia for support. King Feisal promised to send 20 thousand soldiers, several thousand of whom it is rumored are on Jordanian territory.

He also sought aid from the United Stated which offered him jet planes. To define clearly where his symphaties lie in the conflict, he received the Yankee senator, Edward Kennedy, who said in his presence that he was "in favor of suppressing UN aid to Arab refugees who enrolled in the military units of the Organization for the Liberation of Palestine."

These words, said in the presence of Hussein, would not have been proferred by a foreign visitor who did not have the same opinion as the King.

But that "very private opinion", is not shared by the majority of the Arab peoples, nor the rest of the peoples of the world. Nor is it shared by the Organization of Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, which recognizes the right of the Palestinian people to arm themselves and to defend their sovereignty, taking into account the poverty and misery that they have suffered at the hands of the colonialist forces who 19 years ago created the artificial state of Israel.

The Tri-continental Conference has always taken into account the struggle waged by the Palestinian people in defense of their outraged national dignity. In the General Political Re-

solution it is clearly stated that "we also call for the solidarity of all the peoples with the Arab population of Palestine in their just cause against colonialism and Zionist racism. And we declare that it is the legitimate right of the people of Palestine to recover their land."

ASIA

SOUTH VIET NAM

The struggle of the Vietnamese people is continuing to develop. Every day the news carries reports of new actions.

Artillerymen of the patriotic forces attacked with mortar fire three U.S. positions very close to the south Vietnamese capital. Elsewhere, it was reported that south Vietnamese guerrillas penetrated a Yankee Marine position in the village of An Trach, 12 kilometers southeast of Da Nang, and caused heavy losses to the enemy.

The battle of Tay Ninh, in which 25,000 Yankee soldiers participated, was perhaps the rudest blow that the U.S. forces have been dealt since the war began. The patriots attacked with mortars the Yankees' General Headquarters in the zone and launched six consecutive attacks on the numerous U.S. reinforcements sent to the front.

Reports were also made on the numerous crimes perpetrated by the U.S. troops and the South Korean mercenaries against Vietnamese women. The naked bodies of 19 women were found in the Mekong river.

Another important blow dealt by the Liberation Front caused a terrific commotion in Saigon. A series of explosions occurred in the heart of that city when thousands of U.S. and puppet troops gathered for the military parade on national independence day.

THAILAND

Reports from Bangkok reveal that General Praphas Charusathier, Minister of Interior of the Thailand regime, has admitted the existence of three guerrilla fronts already operating in the northeast part of the country.

On the occasion of its second anniversary, the Movement for the Independence of Thailand issued a statement saying that the Armed Forces of Liberation have been established in the northeast and south since the beginning of 1966. The statement added that on many occasions they have resisted the aggression of the regime and have achieved important victories.

NORTH KOREA

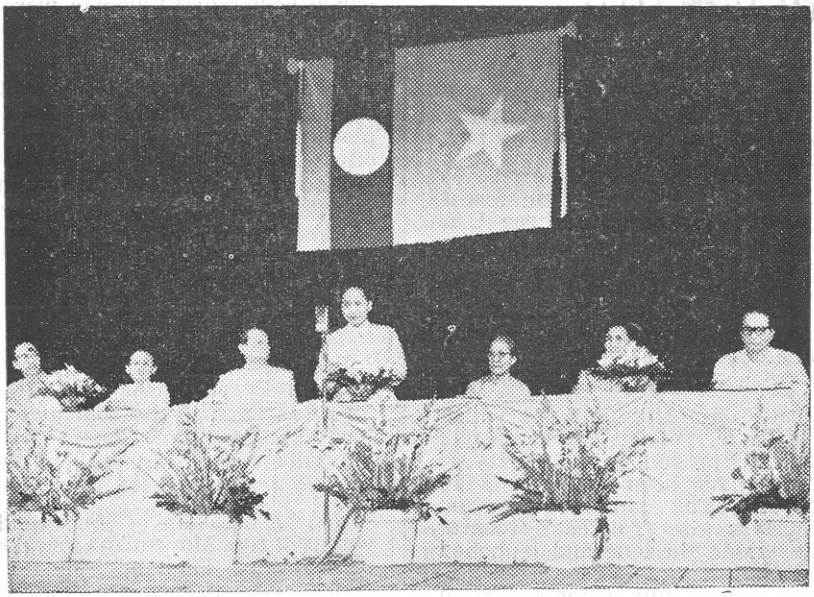
It was reported from Pyongyang that the DPRK has presented before the Armistice Commission a denunciation of the new imperialist aggressions against its territory.

According to the Korean News Agency, U.S. troops stationed on the 38th Parallel fired into the military demarcation zone. On 13 different occasions occupation forces in South Korea fired on the north. The DPRK stated its determination to "destroy any harebrained plans of imperialism."

Elsewhere, it was reported that a U.S. PT boat and an armed launch had violated the territorial waters of North Korea.

LAOS

According to the Pathet Lao radio, forty-one puppet soldiers were killed in a clash with the People's Liberation Army of Laos, in Moung Ngei Luang Prabang province.



Meeting organized jointly by the Vietnamese Fatherland Front and the Viet Nam Committee of Solidarity with the Afro-Asian peoples, held on October 11, 1966, in Hanoi, in reuly to the "Week of Tri-Continental Solidarity with the Laotian people".

INDONESIA

Repression against the progressive elements in Indonesia continues. Arkan and Achadijat, well-known Communist leaders who held positions in the leadership of revolutionary Indonesian trade-unions, were arrested.

It was also reported that the military government of Indonesia had closed down the University of Bung Karne for an indefinite period.

LATIN AMERICA

GUATEMALA

News of recent combats that have been taking place in the mountainous zones of the country have been spreading throughout the world. The guerrillas continue fighting and the Montenegro regime becomes more impotent every day.

Guerrilla commando units of the FAR (Rebel Armed Forces) attacked a military port in Cabañas, in the department of Zacapa. Also, another clash between guerrillas and a military patrol was reported in the eastern zone of the country between Amates and Izabal.

The Julio Cesar Montenegro regime was forced to declare martial law and the suspension of constitutional guaranties in the face of the upsurge of the guerrilla forces whose actions have intensified considerably.

A short time later it was reported that three soldiers had been wounded in a combat with a detachment of the Rebel Armed Forces along Km. 160 of the Atlantic highway in the zone of the Achietes, department of Zacapa.

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The newspaper "El Popular" denounced the fact that "green berets" of the US occupation forces have been stationed in Nagua, Samana Bay and Alto Bandera. It also denounced the fact that in San José de las Matas, US officers are training troops, "selected from the dregs of the different armed corps of the country", for the guerrilla struggle.

Elsewhere, the Dominican Students Federation and the Federation of Women held a protest demonstration against the antipopular policy of the Balaguer regime.

The repression against the constitutionalists intensified. In a decree Balaguer ordered the closing down of Camp February 27. Also the homes of various leftist and constitutionalist leaders were searched.

HANOI, 15-11-0930
OSPAAAL
HAVANA

Please transmit to the Guatemala FAR, and to Commander Turcios Lima's family our heartfelt condolences.

Vietnamese Afro-asian Committee.

VENEZUELA

The Raul Leoni regime admitted that the Venezuelan guerrillas besieged and attacked a police station for two hours in San José Guaribe.

Guerrilla detachments caused four casualties in the ranks of the government army in combats waged in the states of Lara and Yaracuy.

Armed commandos attacked a traffic police station in Caracas held guns on the policeman who were present and after painting revolutionary slogans on the walls, retreated throwing a grenade.

Guerrilla groups fought a battle against government troops in a mountainous zone in the state of Lara, while another revolutionary unit, almost simultaneously, raided a village in the state of Portuguesa.

The official news agency reported that the guerrillas carried out two separate actions, the first against a military post in a place known as "El Blanquito" and the other some 20 kms. from there.

Guerrillas and army troops clashed in the outskirts of Ospino, in the state of Portuguesa.

A centrally located armory in Caracas was held by two men and a woman, identified as guerrillas who seized 12 shotguns.

Thirty fighters occupied the village of Sabana Grande de Orituco, 200 kms. south of Caracas.

COLOMBIA

Lleras Restrepo flew in a military helicopter to Neiva, capital of the department of Huila to plan new anti-guerrilla offensives.

According to a report from the Defense Ministry, however, the Colombian president, received bad news: One officer, one non-com and seven soldiers had been killed and seven other soldiers were wounded as a result of operations carried out by the Colombian army against the guerrilla regions.

A detachment of National Liberation Army (ELN) blew up a bridge that connects the municipality of Aracabuco, in the department of Boyacá with the municipality of La Palma in the department of Santander.

At the same time it was reported that the guerrilla forces inflicted at least

27 casualties on the government troops. The bulletin "Resistencia" reports in its last issue" that casualties to the army occurred in four clashes with the patriotic forces.

ARGENTINA

In Buenos Aires the meeting of the "Big Brass" of the continent, who are trying to justify new measures for creating Latin American repressive forces, was held.

That is what a spokesman said when interviewed by newsmen.

This Seventh Meeting of the American Military Chiefs is a aimed at converting the Interamerican Defense board into an apparatus for coordinating a continental repressive system.

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